

COPY

- 1 -

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

MOBILE COMMUNICATION TERMINAL APPARATUS WITH DATA COMMUNICATION FUNCTION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to a mobile communication terminal apparatus which makes data communications using a cellular mobile communication network system with a CDPD (cellular digital packet data) service function.

10 As one of communication services provided in the
cellular mobile communication network system, a CDPD
service is known. In the CDPD service, a base station
or cell site for CDPD is equipped in addition to a base
station for an existing cellular mobile communication
network system such as ~~an~~ AMPS (advanced mobile~~s~~ phone
service system), and a data communication terminal such
as a personal computer is used. An idle channel is
searched from radio channels for voice communications,
and is assigned as a data communication channel to a
mobile station that requests data communications, thus
allowing mobile data communications. Upon using radio
voice channels, voice communications have priority.
More specifically, when an arbitrary radio voice
channel is used in data communications, if another
mobile station attempts to start voice communications
using that radio voice channel, the CDPD base station
and the mobile station release the radio voice channel.

in use. Then, another unused radio voice channel is searched for, and mobile data communications are continued using the found radio voice channel.

The CDPD function has the following features.

5 (1) The RF resources of the existing cellular mobile communication system, and the station office, antenna, and approach line of the base station can be commonly used, resulting in low cost.

0 (2) Seamless communications can be provided by performing channel switching and roaming during communications.

5 (3) The CDPD supports TCP/IP (transmission control protocol/inter-net protocol) as the host protocol in computer network communications, and can provide a connection-less service without requiring a call connection processing.

5 (4) A single mobile station can attain both voice and data communications.

FIGS. 26 shows the schematic arrangement of a
20 cellular mobile communication network system with
the CDPD service function. This system comprises a
plurality of mobile data intermediate stations DIS1,
DIS2,... connected to intermediate stations IS of a
cable network, and makes up sub-networks in units of
25 mobile data intermediate stations DIS1, DIS2,.... Each
sub-network corresponding to, for example, the mobile
data intermediate station DIS1, is built by data

communication base stations or cell sites DBS11, DBS12,... respectively set in cells E11, E12,..., and a plurality of data communication mobile stations DMS11, DMS12,... connected to these data communication base stations DBS11, DBS12,... via radio channels.

5 The mobile data intermediate stations DIS1, DIS2,... exchange data between the plurality of data communication base stations DBS11, DBS12,... accommodated in the own stations, and a fixed communication system or a fixed terminal FS accommodated in another CDPD system, via the intermediate stations IS. One of the intermediate stations IS has, for example, authentication, charging, network control functions, and the like.

10 15 The CDPD protocol has the following hierarchical structure. FIG. 27 shows that structure. Referring to FIG. 27, the data communication mobile stations DMS1, DMS2,... and the data communication base stations DBS1, DBS2,... are connected via the physical layer and the MAC layer. The MAC layer defines data transparency, frame encapsulation and error detection/correction
a *functionality* ~~function~~ such as frame synchronization, radio access
20 collision control (DSMA-CD: slotted non-persistent digital sense multiple access with collision detection), timing control based on synchronous words, and the like.

25 The data communication mobile stations DMS1 and DMS2,... and the mobile data intermediate station DIS

are connected via the MDLP (mobile data link protocol) layer and the SNDCP (sub network dependent convergence protocol) layer. The MDLP layer corresponds to link control unique to CDPD, and defines a sleep mode for 5 battery saving of hand held phones. The SNDCP layer provides a function of absorbing differences between the IP or CLNP layer corresponding to the network layer of the fixed terminal FS connected to a cable network NW, and the above-mentioned MDLP layer. The SNDCP 10 layer multiplexes or distributes data from different SAPs (service access points) and compresses/expands a long protocol header of the network layer to improve the use efficiency of radio channels.

Each of the data communication mobile stations 15 DMS1, DMS2,... comprises a hand held phone HHP, a personal computer PC, and a modem unit MU connecting the hand held phone HHP and the personal computer PC. Note that reference symbol CC denotes a curl cord for connecting the modem unit MU and the hand held 20 phone HHP.

The personal computer PC has the control function on the mobile station side for CDPD communications. That is, when a CDPD mode is set, the personal computer PC connects the hand held phone HHP and one of the data 25 communication base stations DBS1, DBS2,... via a radio channel in accordance with a predetermined CDPD protocol, and thereafter, performs data transmission

DRAFT EDITION PAPER

control. At that time, the modem unit MU performs various interfacing operations required for radio-
~~transmission of~~
~~transmitting~~
a data transmitted by the personal computer PC via the hand held phone HHP.

5 However, in the conventional data communication mobile station, measurement data such as received signal strength information (RSSI: Received Signal Strength Indicator) and the like obtained by the hand held phone during setting of the CDPD mode are not displayed on the personal computer. For this reason, upon looking for a location where the radio wave reception state is good, the operator must operate the personal computer while observing the RSSI measurement data displayed on the display unit of the hand held phone. In contrast to this, when a CSCD (circuit switched cellular data) mode in which the hand held phone executes control associated with radio connections in place of the personal computer, is set, status information of the personal computer is not displayed on the hand held phone at all. For this reason, the operator must perform operations for radio connections at the hand held phone while observing the display unit of the personal computer.

10
15
20
c

25 More specifically, in the conventional data communication mobile station, various kinds of control information generated by the hand held phone and personal computer are merely displayed on the hand held

phone or personal computer as the generation source. For this reason, even in communications in the CDPD mode or in radio connections in the CSCD mode, the operator must operate while observing the display unit of the hand held phone or personal computer, resulting in poor operability.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is the first object of the present invention to provide a mobile communication terminal apparatus which can provide information necessary for the user at one, operated by the user, of a hand held phone and a data terminal device, thereby improving operability.

It is the second object of the present invention to provide a mobile communication terminal apparatus which can easily attain command accept/exchange between a hand held phone and a data terminal device.

It is the third object of the present invention to provide a hand held phone which can reliably turn off the power supply of the hand held phone without causing any troubles in mobile data communications when power is turned off at the hand held phone during mobile data communications.

It is the fourth object of the present invention to provide a mobile communication terminal apparatus which can realize urgent control at high speed without arranging a large number of signal lines, when the data terminal device controls the operation state of a hand

held phone by transferring control signals thereto.

It is the fifth object of the present invention to provide a mobile communication terminal apparatus which can attain both high-speed mobile data communication control and power savings.

In order to achieve the first object, according to the first invention, in a mobile communication terminal apparatus comprising a hand held phone, and a data terminal device which comprises a control unit having a control function for performing mobile data communications based on a CDPD scheme via the hand held phone, and a modem unit for connecting the control unit and the hand held phone to perform an interface operation for mobile data communications under the control of the control unit, the hand held phone comprises received signal strength measurement means, and the data terminal device comprises reception quality display control means. While a mode for the mobile data communications is set, the received signal strength measurement means measures the received signal strength of an RF channel which is being received, and transfers the measurement data to the data terminal device. At the same time, the reception quality display control means generates information representing reception quality on the basis of the received signal strength measurement data transferred from the hand held phone, and displays the information on the control unit.

According to this invention, while the mobile data communication mode is set, the measurement data of the received signal strength measured by the hand held phone is automatically transferred to the data terminal device, and is displayed on the control unit comprising, e.g., a personal computer. For this reason, the operator can recognize the reception state of radio waves at the hand held phone on the basis of the received signal strength information displayed on the display while performing operations for mobile data communications at the data terminal device. Hence, the operator need not observe the display unit of the hand held phone to check the radio wave reception state, thus improving operability.

15 In general, in CDPD communications, the operator often puts a hand held phone near the window where the radio wave reception state is relatively good, and sets a personal computer connected to the hand held phone via, e.g., a cord, on his or her own desk to operate it. In such state, in the prior art that displays the received signal strength information on only the display unit of the hand held phone, the operator must leave his or her seat and go to the window to see the display unit of the hand held phone. However, in 20 this invention, since the received signal strength information is automatically transferred from the hand held phone to the personal computer, and is displayed

on the display unit of the personal computer, the operator need not leave his or her seat, and can check the radio wave reception state at the hand held phone while operating the personal computer.

5 According to the second invention, in an apparatus which has a communication mode like a CSCD mode in which a hand held phone leads connection control between a data terminal device and a base station upon executing mobile data communications, the hand held phone comprises status information transfer means, and the data terminal device comprises status information display control means. While the communication mode in which the hand held phone leads connection control with the base station is set, the hand held phone transfers status information representing its own operation state in that communication mode to the data terminal device using the status information transfer means, and the data terminal device displays the status information transferred from the hand held phone on a control unit using the status information display control means.

10 15 20

25 Therefore, according to this invention, while the CSCD mode is set, the status information representing the operation state of the hand held phone is transferred from the hand held phone to the data terminal device, and is displayed on the control unit. For this reason, the operator can check the state of the connection control at the hand held phone on the

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

basis of the status information displayed on the display unit of the data terminal device while performing operations for mobile data transmission without observing the display unit of the hand held 5 phone, like in the received signal strength. Therefore, the operability for the operator can be improved.

Furthermore, according to the third invention, in an apparatus which has a communication mode in which a data terminal device leads connection control between a hand held phone and a base station upon executing 10 mobile data communications, the data terminal device comprises status information transfer means, and the hand held phone comprises status information display control means. While the communication mode in which the data terminal device leads connection control with the base station is set, the data terminal device 15 transfers status information representing its own operation state to the hand held phone using the status information transfer means, and the hand held phone displays the status information transferred from the data terminal device on its display unit using the status information display control means.

Therefore, according to this invention, in the CDPD mode, since the status information representing 25 the operation state of the data terminal device is transferred to the hand held phone, and is displayed on the display unit of the hand held phone, even while,

DISCUSSIONS
NOTES
REMARKS

for example, the operator adjusts the setting position of the hand held phone near the window, he or she can check the state of the connection state at the data terminal device.

5 Moreover, according to the fourth invention, the hand held phone comprises means for monitoring the state of a battery, and the data terminal device comprises battery information display control means. While the hand held phone is battery-driven, the 10 remaining capacity of the battery is monitored by the battery monitoring means, and the monitoring data is transferred to the data terminal device. In the data terminal device, the battery information display control means generates information representing 15 the battery remaining capacity on the basis of the monitoring data of the battery remaining capacity transferred from the hand held phone, and displays the information on a control unit.

20 Therefore, according to this invention, the battery remaining capacity of the hand held phone is transferred to the data terminal device, and is displayed on the control unit. For this reason, the operator can check the remaining capacity of the battery of the hand held phone by observing the display 25 unit of the data terminal device while performing operations for mobile data transmission at the data terminal device without observing the display unit of

2007-09-14 10:39:30

the hand held phone.

In order to achieve the second object, according to the fifth invention, when a request command associated with mobile data communications is sent from a data terminal device to a hand held phone, the hand held phone directly sends back the request command as a reception confirmation command to the data terminal device. The data terminal device transmits the request command to the hand held phone, and thereafter, checks if the same request command as the transmitted request command is sent back from the hand held phone, and performs reception confirmation of the transmitted request command at the hand held phone on the basis of the checking result.

In this manner, as compared to a case wherein an exclusive reception confirmation command is generated and sent back, reception confirmation of the command can be performed more easily, and the command exchange control procedure between the hand held phone and the data terminal device can be simplified.

In order to achieve the third object, according to the sixth invention, in a hand held phone which is connected to a data terminal device with a predetermined communication control function required for performing mobile data communications, and has a function of modulating transmission data from the data terminal device, transmitting the modulated data to

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

a base station via a radio channel, receiving a radio carrier wave signal coming from the base station via the radio channel, demodulating the signal to reception data, and transferring the reception data to the data terminal device, when an operation for turning off a power supply of the hand held phone is performed while a mode for the mobile data communications is set, a power-OFF request is output to the data terminal device, when a power-OFF instruction is sent back from the data terminal device after the power-OFF request is output, the power supply of the hand held phone is turned off, when a power-ON instruction is sent back, the power supply of the hand held phone is kept ON, and when neither the power-OFF instruction nor power-ON instruction are sent back within a predetermined period of time after the power-OFF request is output to the data terminal device, the power supply of the hand held phone is turned off.

With this hand held phone, even when the power-OFF operation is performed at the hand held phone during mobile data communications, the hand held phone sends an inquiry (power-OFF request) to the data terminal device. In response to this inquiry, when the data terminal device sends permission (power-OFF instruction), the power supply of the hand held phone is turned off. On the other hand, when the data terminal device sends a power-ON instruction, the operation

state of the hand held phone is maintained. For this reason, the hand held phone can be turned off after, for example, the data transmission end procedure or radio channel release procedure is reliably ended, and adverse influences on the data transmission operation and radio connection operation can be eliminated.

Also, when no permission is sent back a predetermined period of time after the inquiry was output to the data terminal device, the hand held phone is automatically turned off. For this reason, even when the power-OFF instruction is sent back from the data terminal device to the hand held phone due to runaway of a CPU of the data terminal device or ~~a~~ trouble at an interface, the hand held phone can be reliably turned off. Hence, wasteful power consumption at the hand held phone can be reduced, and the battery life can be prolonged.

In order to achieve the fourth object, according to the seventh invention, while a communication mode (CDPD mode) in which a data terminal device leads connection control between a hand held phone and a base station is set, a control signal for controlling a predetermined operation state of the hand held phone is directly transferred from the data transfer apparatus to the hand held phone via a dedicated control signal line, and other control signals are transferred via a signal transmission path with a bus architecture.

Accordingly, as for urgent operation control like in a case wherein a transmission power amplifier is turned on under the control of a data terminal device, since a control signal for this purpose is transferred via a dedicated signal line, high-speed control is realized and, hence, CDPD data transmission efficiency can be improved. In this connection, when the control signal for turning on the transmission power amplifier is transferred via a bus, since an operation delay is produced from when a personal computer PC outputs the control signal until the transmission power amplifier is turned on, the personal computer PC must delay the transmission start timing of CDPD data by a time corresponding to the operation delay. For this reason, extra time is required for transmitting CDPD data, resulting in higher communication cost.

The dedicated signal line is not arranged for all the control data or control signals, but control signals associated with less urgent operation control are transferred by commonly using a signal transmission path with a bus architecture. For this reason, as compared to a case wherein dedicated signal lines are arranged in units of control lines, the number of signal lines can be greatly reduced, and a size reduction of the apparatus can be realized.

In order to achieve the fifth object, according to the eighth invention, the control data transfer rate

between the data terminal device and the hand held phone is set at a predetermined first rate when a mobile data communication execution mode is set, and is set at a second rate lower than the first rate when a mobile data communication standby mode is set.

According to this invention, in the CDPD standby mode, consumption power can be reduced to extend the battery life. On the other hand, in the CDPD data transmission mode, control associated with the transmission can be attained at high speed.

Additional objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows, and in part will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objects and advantages of the invention may be realized and obtained by means of the instrumentalities and combinations particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention, and together with the general description given above and the detailed description of the preferred embodiments given below, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing an embodiment of

a mobile communication terminal apparatus according to the present invention;

5 FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing the arrangement of a hand held phone HHP in the mobile communication terminal apparatus shown in FIG. 1;

10 FIG. 3 is a circuit diagram showing the arrangement of a circuit for converting the signal level of control data transferred between a modem unit MU and the hand held phone HHP;

15 FIG. 4 is a circuit diagram showing the arrangement of a circuit for converting the signal level of a power-ON/OFF control signal transferred from the modem unit MU to the hand held phone HHP;

20 FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram showing the arrangement of a circuit for converting the signal level of a detection signal representing the presence/absence of connection of the modem unit MU;

25 FIG. 6 is a flow chart showing the former half portion of the operation procedure of the hand held phone HHP;

FIG. 7 is a flow chart showing the middle portion of the operation procedure of the hand held phone HHP;

FIG. 8 is a flow chart showing the latter half portion of the operation procedure of the hand held phone HHP;

FIG. 9 is a sequence chart showing exchange of signals among the hand held phone HHP, modem unit MU,

and personal computer PC;

FIG. 10 is a sequence chart showing exchange of signals among the hand held phone HHP, modem unit MU, and personal computer PC;

5 FIG. 11 is a sequence chart showing exchange of signals among the hand held phone HHP, modem unit MU, and personal computer PC;

10 FIG. 12 is a sequence chart showing an example of the power-OFF procedure among the hand held phone HHP, modem unit MU, and personal computer PC;

FIG. 13 is a sequence chart showing another example of the power-OFF procedure among the hand held phone HHP, modem unit MU, and personal computer PC;

15 FIG. 14 is a sequence chart showing still another example of the power-OFF procedure among the hand held phone HHP, modem unit MU, and personal computer PC;

FIG. 15 is a sequence chart showing the measurement/transfer timings of RSSI data;

20 FIG. 16 is a flow chart showing the display control procedure of RSSI information in the personal computer PC;

25 FIG. 17 is a plan view showing the display positions of RSSI information, battery remaining capacity information, and status data on the display of the personal computer PC;

FIGS. 18A to 18E show display examples of RSSI information on the personal computer PC;

FIG. 19 is a flow chart showing the battery remaining capacity detection/output control procedure in the hand held phone HHP;

5 FIG. 20 is a chart showing the detection/display timings of the battery remaining capacity;

FIG. 21 is a table showing the relationship among the battery voltage values, their functions, and status data;

10 FIGS. 22A to 22E show display examples of the battery remaining capacity on the personal computer PC;

FIG. 23 is a table showing the types of status data and their code formats exchanged between the hand held phone HHP and personal computer PC;

15 FIG. 24 is a table showing the types of control data transfer rates between the modem unit MU and the hand held phone HHP;

FIG. 25 is a flow chart showing the CDPD connection control procedure in the personal computer PC;

20 FIG. 26 is a schematic diagram of a cellular mobile communication network system with a CDPD service function;

FIG. 27 shows the hierarchical structure of the CDPD protocol; and

25 FIG. 28 is a perspective view depicting the arrangement of a data communication mobile station.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing an embodiment of a mobile communication terminal apparatus according to the present invention. The mobile communication terminal apparatus of this embodiment comprises a hand held phone HHP, a personal computer PC, and a modem unit MU which connects the hand held phone HHP and the personal computer PC to allow CDPD transmission therebetween. Note that reference symbol CC denotes a curl cord for connecting the modem unit MU and the hand held phone HHP.

Of these devices, the hand held phone HHP comprises a radio circuit 12 connected to an antenna 11, a baseband circuit (B-B circuit) 13 arranged in the form of an LSI, a signal processing circuit 14 that incorporates a compander and a bandpass filter, and a switch circuit (SW) 15. Of these circuits, the radio circuit 12 transmits/receives a radio signal to/from a base station (not shown) using an analog modulation/demodulation scheme. The baseband circuit 13 performs baseband signal processing such as compression/expansion processing and filtering processing for a transmission signal before modulation and a reception signal after demodulation, synthesis with a control signal, and the like, together with the signal processing circuit 14. The switch circuit 15 selects a signal route corresponding to the individual modes such

a as ~~an~~ AMPS mode, CDPD mode, and the like under the control of a control circuit 16 (to be described below).

The hand held phone HHP also comprises the control circuit 16. The control circuit 16 systematically controls the operation of the hand held phone HHP in accordance with a control program and control data stored in a program memory 17. The control circuit 16 is connected to a key input unit (KEY) 18 and an LCD driving circuit 19. The key input unit 18 includes various function keys such as a call origination key, end key, mode selection key, and the like in addition to dial keys. The LCD driving circuit 19 displays display data supplied from the control circuit 16 on an LCD 20. Note that reference numeral 21 denotes a power supply circuit (BTT), which generates a desired operation voltage V_{CC} on the basis of the output voltage from a battery, and supplies it to the respective circuits in the hand held phone HHP.

The modem unit MU comprises a modem 31 arranged in the form of an integrated circuit, a control processor 32, and a memory 33. The modem 31 comprises a CDPD interface 311 and a control serial interface 312.

The CDPD interface 311 performs transfer interfacing for exchanging a transmission signal Sig1 and reception signal Sig2 between the control processor 32 and the hand held phone HHP. The transmission signal Sig1 and reception signal Sig2 respectively become

a transmission audio signal (T-Audio) and reception audio signal (R-Audio) in the AMPS mode, and also become CDPD transmission data (T-CDPD) and CDPD reception data (R-CDPD) in the CDPD mode. The control serial interface 312 performs transfer interfacing for exchanging transmission control data Sig3 and reception control data Sig4 between the control processor 32 and the hand held phone HHP. The control processor 32 performs control for CDPD communications in accordance with ~~a~~ program and control data stored in the memory 33.

a 10 The personal computer PC comprises a micro-processor (MPU) 41, a ROM 42 that stores a program and data required for the operation of the microprocessor 41, a RAM 43 for storing an application program and data of the user, a keyboard (KEY) 44, an LCD display 46, and an LCD driving circuit 45 for displaying display data output from the microprocessor 41 on the LCD display 46.

15 The microprocessor 41 has a control function required for performing CDPD communications in addition to various data processing functions. Especially, as functions according to the present invention, the microprocessor 41 has a function of displaying RSSI information transferred from the hand held phone HHP on the LCD display 46 in the CDPD mode, a function of displaying battery remaining capacity discrimination data transferred from the hand held phone HHP on the

LCD display 46, a status transfer control function of transferring status information representing the operation state of the personal computer PC to the hand held phone HHP and controlling the hand held phone HHP to display it in the CDPD mode, and a status display control function of displaying status information representing the operation state of the hand held phone HHP transferred from the hand held phone HHP on the LCD display 46 in a CSCD mode.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing the arrangement of the hand held phone HHP of the above-mentioned units in more detail. In FIG. 2, when the AMPS mode is set, an outgoing speech signal input from a microphone 22 is input to a transmission signal processor 141 via a switch 131. In the transmission signal processor 141, the outgoing speech signal is filtered by a bandpass filter, and is compressed by a compressor to be converted into a modulated signal (MOD). The modulated signal is input to a modulation circuit 111. Note that a control signal generated by the control circuit 16 during, e.g., a connection control procedure, and a DTMF signal generated by a DTMF oscillator 134 are synthesized by a signal synthesizing circuit 133, and the synthesized signal is input to the modulation circuit 111 in place of the outgoing speech signal or after it is superposed on the outgoing speech signal.

In the modulation circuit 111, a voltage

controlled oscillator (VCO) 123 generates an IF signal corresponding to the outgoing speech signal or control signal. That is, analog modulation such as FM modulation or the like is performed. The modulated wave 5 signal output from the modulation circuit 111 is mixed with a transmission local oscillation signal by a mixer 112 to be frequency-converted into a radio channel frequency, and thereafter, the signal is amplified to a predetermined transmission level by a transmission 10 power amplifier 113. Furthermore, the frequency band of the amplified signal is limited by a bandpass filter 115, and the signal is then transmitted from the antenna 11 toward the base station (not shown). Note that the transmission local oscillation signal is 15 generated by a synthesizer arranged in the modulation circuit 111, i.e., a PLL circuit 122 and a voltage controlled oscillator (VCO) 124 arranged in the form of an IC.

In contrast to this, an RF signal coming from 20 the base station in the AMPS mode is received by the antenna 11, and is input in turn to mixers 117 and 118 via a reception bandpass filter 116. The RF signal is sequentially mixed with a first reception local oscillation signal generated by the VCO 124 and a 25 second reception local oscillation signal generated by a fixed oscillator 119 by these mixers to be frequency-converted into a second IF signal. An IF circuit

(IFIC) 120 arranged as an IC has an analog demodulator such as a discriminator in addition to an IF filter and an IF amplifier. With these circuits, the second reception IF signal is demodulated.

5 In the baseband circuit 13, a demodulation control signal input from the IF circuit 120 during a circuit connection procedure is input to the control circuit 16 via a switch 135. Also, a demodulated incoming speech signal input from the IF circuit 120 during voice 10 communications is input to a reception signal processor 142 via the switch 135. In the reception signal processor 142, the demodulated incoming speech signal is filtered by a bandpass filter, and is expanded by an expander. The reconstructed incoming speech signal is 15 input to a receive amplifier 26 via a switch 136, and is amplified. The amplified signal is then output as a voice from a loudspeaker (SND) 23. When an automatic-answering mode is set, the incoming speech signal is input to a record amplifier 27 via the switch 136, and is 20 amplified. Thereafter, the amplified signal is supplied to a recording circuit (REC) 24, and is recorded.

When the CDPD mode is set, CDPD transmission data output from the personal computer PC (Not shown) is 25 input to the baseband circuit 13 of the hand held phone HHP via the modem unit MU. The CDPD transmission data is input to the signal synthesizing circuit 133 via

a switch 132 in the baseband circuit 13, and is synthesized with other control signals such as a DTMF tone signal and the like. Thereafter, the synthesized signal is input to the modulation circuit 111. In the 5 modulation circuit 111, analog modulation of a carrier wave signal is performed based on the CDPD data as in the AMPS mode, and the modulated wave signal is frequency-converted into a radio channel frequency. The converted signal is transmitted from the antenna 11 10 ~~to~~ toward the base station.

In contrast to this, an RF signal coming from the base station is frequency-converted into an IF signal as in the AMPS mode, and the IF signal is demodulated to CDPD reception data (DISK) by the IF circuit 120. The demodulated signal is input to the baseband circuit 13. In the CDPD mode, the switch 135 in the baseband circuit 13 is set at the modem unit MU side. Hence, the CDPD reception data output from the IF circuit 120 is amplified by a transfer amplifier 28 via the switch 135, and is transferred from a terminal 29 to the modem 15 unit MU. Furthermore, the CDPD reception data is transferred from the modem unit MU to the personal computer PC.

The IF circuit 120 has a received signal strength 25 detector. The received signal strength detector detects the received signal strength indicator (RSSI) of an RF signal on the basis of the amplitude level of

the second reception IF signal. The detection value detected by the received signal strength detector is input to the baseband circuit 13 as an RSSI signal, and is converted into, e.g., a digital signal. The digital signal is then input to the control circuit 16.

Furthermore, the power supply circuit 21 includes a voltage detection circuit (V-DET) 25. The voltage detection circuit 25 compares a battery output voltage V_{CC} of the power supply circuit 21 with the lowest operation-guaranteed voltage of the hand held phone HHP.

When the battery output voltage V_{CC} drops to a level equal to or lower than the lowest operation-guaranteed voltage, the voltage detection circuit 25 generates a low voltage detection signal, and supplies the detection signal to the interrupt terminal of the control circuit 16.

The control circuit 16 comprises a logic unit having storage media such as a ROM, RAM, EEPROM, and the like, an LCD driving circuit, and the like, and a logic gate array (ASIC) for exchanging control signals, in addition to a CPU. The control circuit 16 executes predetermined communication control in the individual modes such as the AMPS, CDPD, CSCD, and the like.

This communication control includes RSSI notification control for transferring and displaying RSSI information onto the personal computer PC, battery *Capacity* remaining ~~capacity~~ notification control for determining

Capacity

the battery remaining capacity, and transferring and displaying the determination data onto the personal computer PC, status display control for receiving status information of the personal computer PC and the modem unit MU in the CDPD mode, and displaying the received information on the LCD 20, and status notification control for transferring and displaying status information representing the operation state of the hand held phone HHP onto the personal computer PC in the CSCD mode, as the characteristic features of the present invention.

In the CDPD mode, the modem unit MU and the hand held phone HHP exchange various control signals in addition to the above-mentioned CDPD data. The control signals include, for example, a power-ON/OFF control signal for ON/OFF-controlling the transmission power amplifier 113 of the hand held phone HHP, control data such as channel control data required for connection control and communication control, and the like.

Of these signals, control signals such as the power-ON/OFF control signal and the like, that must be transferred at once are directly transferred to the circuits to be controlled via dedicated signal lines arranged between the modem unit MU and the circuits to be controlled in the hand held phone HHP. For example, the power-ON/OFF control signal is directly transferred to a power supply circuit (PWR-REG) 125 in the hand

held phone HHP via a signal line PA-ON.

In contrast to this, control data such as status display data and the like, that are less urgent are temporarily transferred from the modem unit MU to the control circuit 16 in the hand held phone HHP via a signal line TX-DATA, and they are then transferred from the control circuit 16 to the baseband circuit 13 via a data bus S-DATA. The baseband circuit 13 performs processing for converting the transmission control data into a signal format required for, e.g., radio transmission. The processed transmission control data are supplied to the radio circuit 12, and ~~is~~ transmitted from the radio circuit 12 via the antenna 11.

Independently of the urgency of control signals and control data to be transferred, signal level conversion is required between the modem unit MU and the hand held phone HHP. This is because the modem unit MU uses a 5V type battery voltage, while the hand held phone HHP uses a 4V type battery voltage. For this reason, in this embodiment, signal level conversion circuits are arranged in the hand held phone HHP side in units of signal lines to perform level conversion of the control signals and control data.

For example, a signal level conversion circuit shown in FIG. 3 is used for signal lines TX-DATA and RX-DATA that transfer control data, and a signal level conversion circuit shown in FIG. 4 is used for the

signal line PA-ON that transfers the power-ON/OFF control signal. Referring to FIG. 4, an OR gate OR logically ORs the power-ON/OFF control signal coming from the modem unit MU via the signal line PA-ON, and a transmission control signal ~~TX~~^{TK} ON/OFF generated by the baseband circuit 13 in the hand held phone HHP, and outputs the OR. Note that FIG. 5 shows the arrangement of a signal level conversion circuit for a signal line MOD-DET for detecting the presence/absence of connection of the modem unit MU.

The operation of the apparatus with the above arrangement will be explained below. FIGS. 6 to 8 are flow charts showing the operation procedure of the hand held phone HHP, and FIGS. 9 to 11 are sequence charts showing the exchange of signals among the hand held phone HHP, modem unit MU, and personal computer PC.

When the user turns on the power switch of the hand held phone HHP, the hand held phone HHP initializes the individual circuits therein in step 3a and selects a control channel in step 3b, as shown in FIG. 6. The hand held phone HHP sets the selected control channel in the synthesizer, and thereafter, is set in a standby state. More specifically, the standby state in the AMPS mode is set (step 3c). At this time, the control data transfer rate between the hand held phone HHP and the personal computer PC is set at a low-speed rate (9.6 kbps).

In this state, when an incoming call signal arrives from the base station (not shown) via the control channel, the hand held phone HHP performs call termination response processing in accordance with a predetermined protocol in the AMPS mode. When the user answers the call by operating the function key, the user and the calling party can talk in the AMPS mode.

When the user operates the call origination key on the hand held phone HHP and then dials, the hand held phone HHP performs call origination processing in accordance with a predetermined protocol in the AMPS mode. If a user at the other end system answers the phone, the calling party and the user at the other end system can talk in the AMPS mode.

In the standby state, assume that the user inputs a CDPD command at the keyboard 44 of the personal computer PC to perform CDPD communications. In response to the input command, the microprocessor 41 of the personal computer PC supplies a CDPD request command to the control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP via the control processor 32 and the control serial interface 312 of the modem unit MU.

Upon detection of the CDPD request command in step 3d, the control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP sends back the CDPD request command directly as a CDPD request acknowledgment command (ACK) to the personal computer PC, as shown in FIG. 9. At the same time, the

flow advances to step 3e, and the control circuit 16 sets the CDPD mode and inactivates circuits used in only the AMPS mode. Upon setting of the CDPD mode, processing for activating the modem, and changing the control data transfer rate between the hand held phone HHP and the personal computer PC to a high-speed rate (76.8 kbps) is performed. Hence, thereafter, control data transfer between the modem unit MU and the hand held phone HHP is performed at high speed, and control such as channel search (to be described later) or the like is performed within a short period of time. The circuits to be inactivated include, e.g., the key input unit 18, microphone 22, loudspeaker 23, and signal processors 141 and 142 in the baseband circuit 13. In this manner, the apparatus is set in the CDPD mode.

When the CDPD mode is set, the personal computer PC executes control for searching for a CDPD channel. More specifically, the personal computer PC sends status data "SEARCHING" representing that it has entered a CDPD channel search mode to the control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP via the modem unit MU. The control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP sends back the received status data as a reception acknowledgment ACK to the personal computer PC. Also, the control circuit 16 interprets the status data, and outputs it to the LCD driving circuit 19 to display "SEARCHING" on the LCD 20. Hence, the user can confirm

00000000000000000000000000000000

the operation mode of the apparatus by also observing the LCD 20 of the hand held phone HHP.

Subsequently, the personal computer PC selects one of a plurality of voice channels assigned in advance, and sends the selected channel data to the control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP via the modem unit MU. The hand held phone HHP sends back the channel data as a channel data reception acknowledgment ACK. Also, the hand held phone HHP designates a reception channel in the synthesizer of the modulation circuit 111, measures RSSI information of that voice channel, and transmits the measurement data to the personal computer PC. The personal computer PC checks the use state of the designated channel based on the measurement data, and if the channel is busy, the personal computer PC selects another voice channel and sends the selected channel data to the hand held phone HHP. Thereafter, the personal computer PC similarly repeats the channel search control until it finds an idle voice channel.

When an idle voice channel is found, the personal computer PC sends status data "Blank" to the hand held phone HHP, as shown in FIG. 10. Upon reception of the status data "Blank", the control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP sends it back as a reception acknowledgment ACK to the personal computer PC, and displays the status data "Blank" on the LCD 20.

Subsequently, the personal computer PC sends control data for setting the control data transfer rate at a low-speed rate to the hand held phone HHP. Upon reception of this control data, the hand held phone HHP changes the data transfer rate with the personal computer PC to a low-speed rate (9.6 kbps). In this manner, the apparatus transits to the standby state in the CDPD mode.

Accordingly, in the standby state in the CDPD mode, control data transfer between the hand held phone HHP and the personal computer PC is performed at low speed, and the consumption power of the hand held phone HHP is reduced to prolong the battery life.

Note that the control data transfer rate includes six rates, i.e., 9.6 kbps, 14.4 kbps, 19.2 kbps, 38.4 kbps, 57.6 kbps, and 76.8 kbps in the ascending order. The user can select and set an appropriate rate from these rates. FIG. 24 shows the relationship between these control data transfer rates and control data codes for setting these rates.

During the above-mentioned CDPD channel search period and CDPD standby period, the control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP periodically transfers the received signal strength indicator data (RSSI data) to the personal computer PC in step 3h. The RSSI data transfer is attained by transmitting RSSI data three times at 2.5-msec intervals every 100 msec, as shown in,

e.g., FIG. 15.

When the RSSI data is input, the personal computer PC performs RSSI information display control as follows.

FIG. 16 is a flow chart showing the procedure and contents of that display control. More specifically, when the RSSI data is input, the personal computer PC receives the RSSI data at 2.5-msec intervals in step 10a. If the personal computer PC confirms in step 10b that the RSSI data have been received three times, it calculates an average value x of the three RSSI data in step 10c. Then, the personal computer PC checks the level of the RSSI average value x in steps 10d to 10g in turn, and displays the checking results on the LCD display 46 in steps 10h to 10m.

In step 10d, it is checked if the RSSI average value x is equal to or larger than -106 dBm. If NO in step 10d, the flow advances to step 10h, and none of RSSI indication patterns are turned on, as shown in FIG. 18A. Subsequently, it is checked in step 10e if the RSSI average value x is equal to or larger than -100 dBm. If NO in step 10e, the flow advances to step 10i, and one RSSI indication pattern is turned on, as shown in FIG. 18B. It is checked in step 10f if the RSSI average value x is equal to or larger than -94 dBm. If NO in step 10f, the flow advances to step 10j, and two RSSI indication patterns are turned on, as shown in FIG. 18C. Finally, it is checked in step 10g if the

RSSI average value x is equal to or larger than -88 dBm. If NO in step 10g, the flow advances to step 10k, and three RSSI indication patterns are turned on, as shown in FIG. 18D; otherwise, the flow advances to step 10m, and all the four RSSI indication patterns are turned on, as shown in FIG. 18E.

Hence, while the user performs operations for CDPD transmission at the personal computer PC, he or she can check the radio wave reception state at the hand held phone HHP without observing the LCD 20 of the hand held phone HHP.

Note that the RSSI indication patterns are displayed by forming a window on the upper right corner on the LCD display 46 of the personal computer PC, as shown in, e.g., FIG. 17.

Also, during the above-mentioned CDPD channel search period and CDPD standby period, the control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP periodically detects the battery remaining ^{Capacity} ~~capacity~~ in the power supply circuit and performs transfer control of the detection data (BATT data) in step 3h. FIG. 19 is a flow chart showing the procedure and contents of that control, and FIG. 20 is a timing chart showing the operation.

More specifically, the control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP reads the output voltage value V_{CC} from the battery at 2-sec intervals in step 13a, and

compares the output voltage value V_{CC} with different threshold values to check level in steps 13b to 13e, as shown in FIG. 20. The control circuit 16 determines indication modes corresponding to the checking results in steps 13f to 13j, converts the determined indication modes to 3-bit status change report data in steps 13k to 13o, and transfers the status change report data to the personal computer PC in step 13p.

For example, the control circuit 16 checks in step 13b if the battery output voltage value V_{CC} is equal to or larger than 4.8V. If YES in step 13b, the control circuit 16 determines the fully charged state, and selects a Full indication mode in step 13f. The control circuit 16 then converts the Full indication mode into 3-bit status change report data $L7, L8, L9 = 1, 0, 1$ in step 13k. The control circuit 16 transfers the status change report data to the personal computer PC in step 13p. Upon reception of the status change report data, the personal computer PC turns on the entire region of a battery remaining ~~capacity~~ ^{Capacity} indication pattern (FIG. 17) displayed on the LCD display 46, as shown in FIG. 22A.

Subsequently, the control circuit 16 checks in step 13c if the battery output voltage value V_{CC} is equal to or larger than 4.6V. If YES in step 13c, the control circuit 16 determines a 3/4 indication mode in step 13g, and converts the 3/4 indication mode into

3-bit status change report data $L7, L8, L9 = 0, 0, 1$ in step 13*l*. The control circuit 16 outputs the status change report data to the personal computer PC in step 13*p*. Upon reception of the status change report data, the personal computer PC turns on a 3/4 region of the battery remaining ~~capacity~~ indication pattern displayed on the LCD display 46, as shown in FIG. 22B.

Similarly, the control circuit 16 checks in step 13*d* if the battery output voltage value V_{CC} is equal to or larger than 4.4V. If YES in step 13*d*, the control circuit 16 determines a 2/4 indication mode in step 13*g*, and converts the 2/4 indication mode into 3-bit status change report data $L7, L8, L9 = 1, 1, 0$ in step 13*m*. The control circuit 16 outputs the status change report data to the personal computer PC in step 13*p*. Upon reception of the status change report data, the personal computer PC turns on a 2/4 region of the battery remaining ~~capacity~~ indication pattern displayed on the LCD display 46, as shown in FIG. 22C.

Finally, the control circuit 16 checks in step 13*e* if the battery output voltage value V_{CC} is equal to or larger than 4.2V. If YES in step 13*e*, the control circuit 16 determines a 1/4 indication mode in step 13*i*, and converts the 1/4 indication mode into 3-bit status change report data $L7, L8, L9 = 0, 1, 0$ in step 13*n*. The control circuit 16 outputs the status change report data to the personal computer PC in step 13*p*. Upon

reception of the status change report data, the personal computer PC turns on a 1/4 region of the battery remaining ~~capacity~~ indication pattern displayed on the LCD display 46, as shown in FIG. 22D.

5 On the other hand, if the battery output voltage value V_{CC} is less than 4.2V, the control circuit 16 determines that the battery is in the "DISCHARGE" state, and determines a 0/4 indication·flickering mode in step 13j. Then, the control circuit 16 outputs status change report data $L7, L8, L9 = 1, 0, 0$ to the personal computer PC in step 13p. Upon reception of the status change report data, the personal computer PC flickers only the contour of the battery ~~remaining capacity~~ indication pattern displayed on the LCD display 46, as shown in FIG. 22E.

Furthermore, when the low voltage detection circuit 25 detects at an intermediate timing of the detection period (2 sec) of the battery output voltage shown in FIG. 20 that the battery voltage V_{CC} has dropped below 4.2V, a low voltage detection signal is input to the interrupt terminal of the control circuit 16 at that time. In response to this signal, the flow advances to step 13j, and the control circuit 16 determines a 0/4 indication·flickering mode and outputs status change report data $L7, L8, L9 = 1, 0, 0$ to the personal computer PC in step 13p, as shown in FIG. 19. Upon reception of the status change report data, the

o personal computer PC flickers only the contour of the
battery remaining ~~capacity~~ indication pattern displayed
on the LCD display 46, as shown in FIG. 22E.

a In this manner, the battery ~~remaining capacity~~
information of the hand held phone HHP is displayed on
the LCD display of the personal computer PC in the CDPD
mode. Hence, even when the user performs operations
for CDPD communications at the personal computer PC, he
or she can always check the battery ~~remaining capacity~~
of the hand held phone HHP.

Note that FIG. 21 shows a list of the relationship
among the battery voltage values V_{CC} , their functions,
and status change report data (L7, L8, L9). Note that
other bits L0 to L6 of the status change report data
are respectively assigned to inform the personal
computer PC of L6: incoming call, L5: call dis-
connection, L4: system access errors, L3: successful
connection, L2: call interrupt, L1: hand-off start, and
L0: hand-off end.

On the other hand, during the standby period in
the CDPD mode, the control circuit 16 of the hand held
phone HHP monitors the power-OFF operation at the hand
held phone HHP in step 4a, and also monitors an
incoming CDPD call origination command in step 4b, as
shown in FIG. 7. In this state, when the CDPD call
origination command comes from the personal computer PC
via the modem unit MU, the control circuit 16 of the

hand held phone HHP directly sends back the incoming CDPD call origination command as a call origination command reception acknowledgment ACK to the personal computer PC. At the same time, the control circuit 16 changes the control data transfer rate with the personal computer PC to a high-speed rate (76.8 kbps).
5 Upon reception of the call origination command reception acknowledgment ACK, the personal computer PC also changes the control data transfer rate to a high-speed rate (76.8 kbps).
10

The flow advances to step 4c, and the control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP originates a call signal. The control circuit 16 checks in step 4d if call origination is successful. If YES in step 4d, the flow advances to step 4e, and the control circuit 16 performs the transmission/reception operation of CDPD data. At that time, status data "ACTIVE" comes from the personal computer PC. Upon reception of the status data "ACTIVE", the control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP displays it on the LCD 20.
15
20

During the transition period from the above-mentioned CDPD standby state to CDPD communications, the personal computer PC exchanges control data and control signals, as shown in FIG. 25. More specifically, in step 24a channel data is output onto the signal line TX-DATA. For this reason, the channel data is transferred to the control circuit 16 of the hand
25

held phone HHP via the modem unit MU, and is further transferred from the control circuit 16 to the baseband circuit 13 via the bus S-DATA. After the channel data is converted into a signal format suitable for radio 5 transmission in the baseband circuit 13, the converted data is radio-transmitted from the radio circuit to the base station. In step 24b, control data coming from the base station is monitored. The transfer route of 10 the received control data extends from the baseband circuit 13 of the hand held phone HHP via the bus S-DATA, the control circuit 16, the signal line RX-DATA, and the modem unit MU.

If it is confirmed in step 24c that CDPD 15 communications are ready, the personal computer PC outputs a power-ON control signal to the hand held phone HHP in step 24d. At this time, the power-ON control signal is directly transferred from the modem unit MU to the power supply circuit 125 of the hand held phone HHP via the power-ON/OFF control dedicated 20 signal line PA-ON. Upon reception of the power-ON control signal, the power supply circuit 125 powers the transmission power amplifier 113 at that time to set it in the transmission ON state. When the transmission power amplifier 113 is set in the transmission ON state, 25 the flow advances to step 24e, and the personal computer PC starts transmission of CDPD data.

More specifically, in the above-mentioned control

signal transfer operations, control data such as channel data or the like is transferred via the control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP, but the power-ON control signal is directly transferred to the power supply circuit 125 of the hand held phone HHP via the power-ON/OFF control dedicated signal line PA-ON. For this reason, the power-ON control signal is transferred to the power supply circuit 125 of the hand held phone HHP without any delay, and the transmission power amplifier 113 is immediately set in the transmission ON state. Hence, the personal computer PC can start transmission of CDPD data immediately after it outputs the power-ON control signal without a delay in the transmission start timing of CDPD data.

15 On the other hand, control data such as channel
data, that is less urgent is transferred via the
control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP together
with other control data. For this reason, no dedicated
signal line is arranged, and the number of signal lines
20 can be reduced to realize a simple, compact arrangement.

When transmission/reception of CDPD data is started, the control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP monitors a power-OFF command and an end command coming from the personal computer PC in steps 4f and 4g, as shown in FIG. 7. Upon reception of the end command, the control circuit 16 performs CDPD transmission/reception end processing (e.g., releasing a radio

channel) in step 4h, and thereafter, returns to the standby state in the CDPD mode. At that time, the control circuit 16 receives status data "Blank" from the personal computer PC. Upon reception of the status data "Blank", the control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP displays it on the LCD 20.

On the other hand, assume that the power-OFF command comes from the personal computer PC during transmission/reception of CDPD data. In response to this command, the flow advances to step 5i in FIG. 8, and the control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP directly sends back the power-OFF command as a power-OFF command reception acknowledgment ACK to the personal computer PC. In step 5h, the control circuit 16 executes processing for turning off the power supply of the hand held phone HHP. In this manner, the hand held phone HHP is turned off.

In the CDPD standby mode, the hand held phone HHP also monitors an incoming CSCD command and sleep command. In this state, assume that the CSCD command comes from the personal computer PC. Then, the hand held phone HHP transits to the CSCD mode.

When the CSCD mode is set, connection control with the base station is performed under the control of the control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP. During this connection control, the control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP generates status data representing

its own operation state, and transmits the status data to the personal computer PC via the modem unit MU. When the personal computer PC receives the status data from the hand held phone HHP, the microprocessor 41 displays the status data on the LCD display 46. In this case, the status data is displayed together with the above-mentioned RSSI information and battery remaining capacity information in the window set at the upper right corner on the display, as shown in, e.g.,

5 FIG. 17.

10 FIG. 23 shows the types of status data exchanged between the personal computer PC and the hand held phone HHP and their code formats. Each status data is transferred between the personal computer PC and the hand held phone HHP using 3-bit code data M0, M1, and M2.

15

20 In this manner, since the operation state of the hand held phone HHP is transferred to the personal computer PC and is displayed on the LCD display 46, the user can detect the state of the radio channel connection control at the hand held phone HHP while operating the personal computer PC. For example, when connection control results in errors, the user can confirm whether the errors are caused by "NO SERVICE" or a busy state by checking the status data displayed on the LCD display 46 of the personal computer ^{PC} ~~20~~ without observing the LCD 20 of the hand held phone HHP.

25

Q

Assume that the sleep command (SLEEP) comes from the personal computer PC in the CDPD standby mode, as shown in FIG. 11. In response to this command, the control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP stops power supply to the radio circuit 12 and the like, thus setting a sleep mode with a high battery saving effect. At this time, status data indicating the sleep mode is sent from the personal computer PC and is displayed on the LCD 20 of the hand held phone HHP. Hence, the user can confirm the sleep mode by observing the LCD 20 of the hand held phone HHP in place of the LCD display 46 of the personal computer. Note that this sleep mode is canceled by an awaken command (AWAKEN) coming from the personal computer PC, and the hand held phone HHP returns to the normal CDPD standby mode.

On the other hand, assume that the user turns off the power switch of the hand held phone HHP during data communications or the standby period in the CDPD mode so as to start, e.g., conversation with somebody using the hand held phone HHP. In response to this operation, the control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP generates a power-OFF request command in step 5a, as shown in FIG. 8, and sends this command to the personal computer PC via the modem unit MU. After the power-OFF request command is output, the control circuit 16 monitors a power-OFF instruction command and a power-ON instruction command coming from the personal computer

PC in steps 5d and 5e while monitoring an elapse of 10 msec in step 5b.

When a power-OFF instruction command is input, as shown in FIG. 12, the flow advances to step 5i, and the control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP directly sends back the power-OFF instruction command as a power-OFF instruction reception acknowledgment ACK to the personal computer PC. Thereafter, the control circuit 16 performs processing (turn-off processing) for turning off the power supply of the hand held phone HHP in step 5h.

In contrast to this, assume that the CDPD communications have not ended at the time of reception of the power-OFF request command from the hand held phone HHP, and the personal computer PC outputs a power-ON instruction command, as shown in FIG. 13. Then, the flow advances to step 5f, and the control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP directly sends back the power-ON instruction command as a power-ON instruction reception acknowledgment ACK to the personal computer PC. Thereafter, the control circuit 16 maintains the individual circuits in the hand held phone HHP in the operative state until it is confirmed in step 5g that a power-OFF instruction command is input from the personal computer PC. During this interval, the personal computer PC can complete the CDPD procedure in progress or can execute at least

a procedure for releasing a communication link with the base station.

When the power-OFF request command is input, the personal computer PC displays a message indicating this on the LCD display 46. Hence, even when a user who is performing data communications at the personal computer PC is different from a user who is about to start conversation using the hand held phone HHP, the user who is operating the personal computer PC can be informed of the power-OFF operation at the hand held phone HHP.

On the other hand, assume that the hand held phone HHP repetitively transmits the power-OFF request commands at 10-msec intervals, as shown in FIG. 14, but 5 seconds have passed while neither the power-OFF instruction command nor the power-ON instruction command come from the personal computer PC. In this case, the flow advances from step 5c to step 5h, and the control circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP executes power-OFF (turn-off) processing of the hand held phone HHP.

Hence, if the microcomputer 41 of the personal computer PC has run away, or interfacing between the personal computer PC and the modem unit MU or between the modem unit MU and the hand held phone HHP has failed, and consequently, the hand held phone HHP cannot receive any power-OFF instruction command, the

hand held phone HHP returns to the power-OFF state 5 msec after the first power-OFF request was output. For this reason, wasteful power consumption at the hand held phone HHP can be reduced, and the battery life can 5 be extended.

As described above, according to this embodiment, during the CDPD mode period, RSSI data and battery *Capacity* ^{remaining} capacity determination data measured by the hand held phone HHP are periodically transferred to the personal computer PC, and are displayed on the LCD display 46. Also, during the CDPD mode period, status data representing the operation state of the personal computer PC is transferred to the hand held phone HHP, and is displayed. Furthermore, during the CSCD mode 10 period, status data representing the operation state of the hand held phone HHP is transferred to the personal computer PC, and is displayed on the LCD display 46. 15

Therefore, according to this embodiment, as the RSSI information and the battery *Capacity* ^{remaining} ~~capacity~~ information that can only be checked at the hand held phone HHP in the CDPD mode in the conventional system can also be displayed on the personal computer PC, the user can easily check the state of the hand held phone HHP side while operating the personal computer PC. 20

Also, since the status data representing the operation state of the personal computer PC is also displayed on the hand held phone HHP in the CDPD mode, 25

even when the user adjusts the posture of the hand held phone HHP at a position separate from the personal computer PC, he or she can recognize the operation state of the personal computer PC.

5 Furthermore, in the CSCD mode in which the hand held phone HHP mainly performs connection control, since the status data representing the operation state of the hand held phone HHP is transferred to and displayed on the personal computer PC, the user can
10 check the connection control state of the hand held phone HHP at the personal computer PC.

15 When the power-OFF operation is performed at the hand held phone HHP, the hand held phone HHP sends an inquiry to the personal computer PC using a power-OFF request command. In response to this inquiry, if data communications are in progress, the personal computer PC sends a power-ON instruction command to the hand held phone HHP to maintain the operation state of the hand held phone HHP. Accordingly, the power supply of
20 the hand held phone HHP can be prevented from being suddenly turned off during the data transmission procedure, and can be reliably turned off after the data transmission procedure or the radio channel release procedure is completed.

25 In addition, the hand held phone HHP automatically returns to the power-OFF state when 5 msec have elapsed without any power-OFF instruction command after it sent

the first power-OFF request. For this reason, wasteful power consumption at the hand held phone HHP can be reduced, and the battery life can be prolonged.

Furthermore, upon reception of a command from
5 the personal computer PC, the hand held phone HHP
directly sends back the received command as a reception
acknowledge command to the personal computer PC, and
the personal computer PC compares the command sent back
as the reception acknowledge command with the trans-
mitted command to check if the two commands coincide
10 with each other, thereby enabling confirmation of
reception at the hand held phone HHP.

Accordingly, the hand held phone HHP need not
generate dedicated ACK commands in response to the
15 individual input commands, and the ACK procedure can
be simplified. On the other hand, since the personal
computer is capable of confirmation of reception at the
hand held phone HHP by comparing the transmitted and
received commands, the confirmation procedure can be
20 simplified.

Furthermore, a control signal such as a power-
ON/OFF control signal, that requires immediate signal
transfer between the modem unit MU and the hand held
25 phone HHP is directly transferred to the circuit ~~to~~
~~the controlled~~ via the dedicated signal line. On the
contrary, control data such as status display data,
that is less urgent is transferred via the control

circuit 16 of the hand held phone HHP using the bus transmission path.

Accordingly, as for urgent operation control like in a case wherein the transmission power amplifier 113 of the hand held phone HHP is turned on under the control of the personal computer PC, since the control signal is transferred via the dedicated signal line PA-ON, high-speed control can be realized. In this manner, the transmission start timing of CDPD data can be set earlier, and the transmission efficiency of CDPD data can be improved. The dedicated signal line is not arranged for all the control data or control signals, but control signals associated with operation control, that are less urgent are transferred by commonly using the signal transmission path S-DATA with the bus architecture. For this reason, as compared to a case wherein dedicated signal lines are arranged in units of control lines, the number of signal lines can be greatly reduced, and a size reduction of the apparatus can be realized.

Moreover, the control data transfer rate between the personal computer PC and the hand held phone HHP is set at a low-speed rate (9.6 kbps) in the standby state, and is changed to a high-speed rate (76.8 kbps) in the CDPD channel scan mode or CDPD data transmission/reception mode. For this reason, consumption ~~power~~ can be reduced in the standby mode to prolong the battery

a

Power

1

life. On the other hand, in the CDPD data transmission mode, the control associated with the transmission can be performed at high speed.

The present invention is not limited to the above embodiment. For example, in the above embodiment, the card-type modem unit MU is prepared in addition to the personal computer PC, and is inserted into the slot of the personal computer PC to accomplish CDPD communications. Alternatively, a personal computer PC which incorporates a circuit or application program corresponding to the modem unit MU may be prepared, and the hand held phone HHP may be connected to the personal computer PC to realize CDPD communications. Furthermore, a hand held phone HHP which incorporates a circuit or application program corresponding to the modem unit MU may be prepared, and may be connected to the personal computer PC to realize CDPD communications.

Upon transfer/display of RSSI information, the hand held phone HHP may calculate the average value of a plurality of RSSI data, compare it with a threshold value to determine the level, and send the determination data to the personal computer PC to display it on the personal computer PC.

Furthermore, the hand held phone HHP may measure RSSI data a plurality of ~~number~~ of times at predetermined time intervals every unit time. In the first measurement, the hand held phone HHP may directly

transfer the measurement data to the personal computer PC, and in the second and subsequent measurements, the hand held phone HHP may send data representing the difference between the current measurement data and the 5 previous measurement data to the personal computer PC. The personal computer PC may calculate the average value of measurement data per unit time on the basis of the first RSSI data and the subsequent difference data transferred from the hand held phone HHP, and compare 10 the average value with a predetermined threshold value to display the comparison result as information representing the reception quality.

In this manner, as compared to a case wherein measurement data is directly transferred every time RSSI data is measured, the data volume of RSSI data to be transferred from the hand held phone HHP to the 15 personal computer PC can be reduced.

a
a
20 Upon transfer/display of battery ~~remaining~~
Remaining capacity data, the hand held phone HHP may directly send the detection value data of the battery voltage to the personal computer PC, and the personal computer PC may compare the battery voltage detection data with a threshold value to determine the level and may display the determination result.

25 Furthermore, in the above embodiment, the hand held phone HHP measures the output voltage value V_{CC} of the power supply circuit 21 at 2-sec intervals, and

transfers the level determination data of the measurement data to the personal computer PC to display it, as shown in FIG. 17. Alternatively, the measurement interval may be set at a value other than 2 sec, or may 5 be randomly set.

On the other hand, when the battery voltage value is equal to or larger than 4.6V, measurement, transfer, and display may be made at a long first period; when the voltage value drops below 4.6V, measurement, 10 transfer, and display may be done at a second period shorter than the first period. Furthermore, when the battery voltage drops below 4.2V, measurement, transfer, and display may be done at a still shorter third period.

Furthermore, the remaining communication time of 15 the hand held phone may be calculated on the basis of the battery voltage detection data, and may be displayed on the display of the personal computer.

Alternatively, the battery consumption amount or rate may be calculated on the basis of the battery 20 voltage detection data, and may be displayed on the display of the personal computer.

Moreover, in the above embodiment, an analog hand held phone that uses, e.g., the AMPS scheme, is used to perform mobile data communications. However, the 25 present invention is not limited to the analog hand held phone, and may be applied to mobile data communications using a digital hand held phone that

uses a TDMA or CDMA scheme.

In addition, the arrangements of the hand held phone, modem unit, and personal computer, the transfer/display control procedures and contents of RSSI information and battery remaining capacity information, the display patterns of the RSSI information and battery remaining capacity information, and the like may be variously modified within the scope of the present invention.

10 Additional advantages and modifications will
readily occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore,
the invention in its broader aspects is not limited to
the specific details and representative embodiments
shown and described herein. Accordingly, various
15 modifications may be made without departing from the
spirit or scope of the general inventive concept as
defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.